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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Applications For Refund On Baggage And Fares Received

DEADLINE SET FOR APRIL 15

VANCOUVER. — Evacuees from up-coast and Vancouver Island points, who paid their own fares and baggage charges into Hastings Park Manning Pool in Vancouver, after being instructed to leave their homes last spring, are urged to submit their applications for refunds, the Security Commission advised The New Canadian this week.

A deadline for the receipt of these refund applications which have been trickling in slowly is set at April 15.

Information which should be submitted with the refund application, which may be addressed to the Transportation Department of the Commission, should include:

(1) Names, ages and registration numbers of all persons applying for the refund and the date they left their homes.

(2) The location where they boarded the train or boat for Vancouver; the name of the Railway or Steamship Company; the amount of actual transportation fare paid; and the ticket stubs if they are available.

Early last spring the R.C.M.P. and Provincial Police gave evacuation instructions to Japanese people. The policy of the Commission is to reimburse the actual transportation and freight bill of each family on a basis of 1000 lbs. per family, less the regular free baggage that goes with the ticket of 150 lbs. per adult.

HASTINGS PARK EVACUEES

The policy applies to all Japanese families instructed to proceed to Vancouver from all parts of the Protected Area and who were housed in Hastings Park Manning Pool awaiting further evacuation.

It does not apply, however, to any individuals or families which may have left their old homes for Vancouver prior to February 5, 1942. "People who left these Protected points in the outlying areas and came into Vancouver prior to February 5, 1942," says the Commission, "did so on their own initiative and are not entitled to refund on transportation or baggage expenses."

In the case of women and children, expenses of berths on a boat down to Vancouver will be paid, but applicants should send in vouchers for the berth expenses.

Where men travelled alone, however, refunds on berth expenditures are not considered warranted.

APPLY THROUGH SUPERVISORS

It is urged that in order to avoid confusion, applicants for refunds should make them through the Commission Supervisors, who can assist them in preparing the information necessary.

Families living where there are no supervisors close at hand, such as in self-supporting projects, may apply directly to the Vancouver office.

Numbers of applications are now on hand, and refunds will be made just as soon as the expenses can be verified. It is very important, however, that fullest information be given so that the records can be checked as quickly as possible. For the same reason, applications should be submitted immediately.

Cannot Deprive Nisei Of Vote

Seven Judges Give Decision Without Leaving Bench

Seattle Student Tests Legality of Pacific Removal

SAN FRANCISCO. — Americans of Japanese ancestry cannot be deprived of their right to vote, the seven judges of the Federal District Court of Appeals ruled without leaving the bench on a litigation submitted by the Native Sons of the Golden West demanding that the names of Americans of Japanese ancestry be stricken from the registration rolls. The Native Sons suit also asked that the right of franchise be denied all Americans of non-white ancestry except Negro Americans.

Attorneys of the Japanese American Citizens' League, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers' Guild were on hand to present arguments opposing the Native Sons contentions but were unable to appear when the judges without leaving the courtroom gave its decisions.

U. S. Webb, former California Attorney General, representing the Native Sons announced that the case [illegible] taken to the Supreme Court [illegible] United States. Money has been [illegible] by both the Native Sons and [illegible] Native Daughters organizations [illegible] California for the purpose.

[illegible] JACL announced through [illegible] counsel in the case, A. L. [illegible] of Los Angeles, that it would [illegible] appear as the "friend of the [illegible]" if the case was taken to the Supreme Court. The JACL, through [illegible] has filed a 100-page brief in the [Fed]eral District Court of Appeals in [def]ense of citizenship rights, not alone [of] Americans of Japanese ancestry, [but] of all non-Caucasian Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO. — The Federal Court of Appeals last week had under advisement three cases testing the legality of the Japanese exclusion orders issued in 1942 by Lt. Gen. John K. DeWitt and affecting American citizens as well as alien Japanese, the Pacific Citizen reported.

The constitutional issue which has been declared the most important of all legal issues raised in America in World War II, came before the Federal Court through appeals of three American-born Japanese who had been arrested for refusing to obey the exclusion orders and attendant curfew regulations. (New Can. Feb. 27).

Frank Walters, Seattle attorney representing Gordon Hirabayashi, protested that the American-born Japanese had been deprived of constitutional guarantee purely because of ancestry.

According to Mr. Walters, the main issues in the case were: Internment without hearing, discrimination, validity of the presidential executive order, martial law, validity of the public law through which internment was effected.

The defense counsels contended that the U.S. government acted in bad faith in ordering internment of citizens of Japanese ancestry and charged that the government did not seek to prove they were guilty of disloyal or sabotage before internment and that public records failed to show any disloyalty among them, even in Hawaii.

Discussing Japs In Legislature Futile

Mrs. Tilly J. Rolston, (Cons. Coalition, Vancouver Point Grey) pointed out to the House, the futility of discussing matters such as the Japanese question in the Provincial Legislature.

Selective Service Check Applications For Japanese Evacuee Labour Pool

American-Born Nisei Sends Regrets Unable To Perform Jury Duty

SAN FRANCISCO — An American-born Japanese sent his regrets that he will be unable to serve as juror in the San Francisco Superior Court in 1943.

Jury Commissioner Thomas S. Mulvey, who long ago mailed a summons to report for duty to George R. Hanasaki, at his former address in San Francisco, got his reply from an Arizona relocation centre:

"Nothing in the world will make me so happy than to be back in San Francisco and perform my duty like other citizens of America. My deepest regret is that I cannot fulfil my duty as a citizen through no fault of mine."

Employer Needs Special Permit

NELSON, B. C. — Selective Service officials will carry out the work of checking upon employment conditions offered to Japanese evacuees in the interior towns before issuing permits to employers to seek workers from these projects, it was reported this week.

Their first work in this connection will be to investigate numerous propositions now being laid before the Security Commission by interior lumber interests to employ Japanese in mills and logging camps.

General plans for "placing Japanese war evacuees in lumbering, farming, railroading and other fields where there is a labor shortage" were discussed last Saturday by J. S. Livingstone, manager of the Nelson employment and selective service, with Security Commission placement officials.

Once satisfied that propositions are legitimate and working conditions satisfactory, letters will be provided employers, authorizing them to contact Commission Supervisors to secure Japanese workers.

* * *

Rapidly declining payrolls are now evident in all the interior towns, with additional employees being laid off progressively. This follows the completion of construction, and the fact that jobs necessitated by severe winter conditions are now disappearing with the approach of spring.

In addition to the lumber and agricultural employment opening up, however, other possibilities have been broached. Among these is work on the railway line between Kaslo and Rosebery on section crews. A crew which worked last year before the snow fell may be enlarged this year.

Employment for experienced boat builders has also been offered by at least two large companies in need of skilled labor for boat construction.

* * *

EMPLOY 4000 EVACUEES

Most feasible areas where Japanese may be employed by interior logging companies are listed in a report from Nelson, which says that these companies "hope to employ most of the estimated 4000 Japanese now in wartime evacuee homes."

Employment will not be permitted in the Kootenay restricted area which covers most of the south-east corner of the Province.

"Outside of the restricted area the order will open the following general timber areas to increased production: Greenwood, Grand Forks and Carmi

(See "EMPLOYMENT" P. 4)

Collins Meets Supervisors

NELSON. — Questions of policy and administrative problems were discussed here March 6, when George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese placement, W. J. Stickney, Treasury Officer, and Miss Moscrop, Welfare Department Head, conferred with supervisors and welfare managers from the Interior towns, Greenwood, Sandon, New Denver, Kaslo, Slocan and Lemon Creek were represented at the conference.

Provincial Statutes Will Not Change — Maitland

VICTORIA.—Provincial statutes will not be changed despite efforts to have the government to do so in respect to the employment of Japanese in the woods, Attorney-General R. L. Maitland stated.

"Our stand on this matter is unchanged by the action of Ottawa," he commented.

He admitted that efforts had been made by interior milling interests to induce the government to permit the use of Japanese in the woods in the interior, but that the government here would not consent to it.

Now, however, Ottawa has granted permission under the powers that it possesses under the War Measures Act, and responsibility must rest with Ottawa, he said.

Convert Houses To Suites On Powell

VANCOUVER. — Rebuilding residences formerly occupied by Japanese would be a step in alleviating the bad housing conditions in Vancouver, according to a National Housing Registry executive today.

A large Vancouver mortgage company has already altered one of these houses on Powell street, into five suites, making suitable living accommodations for five families. The janitor will occupy one of these apartments and the remainder will be leased.

* * *

VANCOUVER. — The Migration Committee of the Local Council of Women at the final report of its three day annual meeting held last week went on record for complete repatriation of all citizens or immigrants of Japanese births or racial origin and that immigration into Canada of that race should be prohibited.

Fire Destroys Hall And School at Mission

MISSION. — The Japanese Community Hall, Language School and the cattle shed of the Mission Agricultural Society premises which adjoined these buildings were destroyed by fire at 2 p.m. March 2.

The blaze was caused by a running fire in dry grass around the property which got out of control. The property was valued at $8000.

Another blaze, also on Japanese property, near the scene of the school fire destroyed a farm house valued at $1000. This also was caused by grass fire.

William MacDonald, the tenant, barely escaped injury. He was ill and confined to bed.

ONLY LABOR OPEN TO JAPANESE

Only labor is open to the Japanese in British Columbia, Dr. Norman F. Black told the Women's School for Citizenship, and yet a Japanese student of the University of B.C. was offered a position as teacher of French in Quebec because his accent was good.

In his talk, "Canada's Japanese Question", the speaker advocated geographical and occupational dispersion of the Japanese. Both world wars will be remembered as mere pinpricks in the light of future conflicts if nations are divided on the basis of color, he warned.

Montreal Nisei Veto Organizing -- Focus Undue Attention On Group

MONTREAL, P. Q. — Proposal for the formation of a Nisei organization in Montreal was turned down at a meeting in the local Y.W.C.A. of some fifty Nisei on February 23. The majority of the young people gave their opinion that the formation of a Nisei group would attract undue and unfavorable attention of the public, give rise to misunderstanding and actually hinder the process of assimilation.

Others suggested that most of the Nisei have already sufficient social activities in connection with the Y.M.C.A. or the Y.W.C.A. to keep them occupied. However, it was decided to hold a social gathering three or four times a year to enable the Nisei to keep in touch with each other. A discussion period before the social at future gatherings is planned.

Miss Florence Bird, in a short talk to the gathering, told us she was on a tour through Ontario and Quebec to see if any helping hand could be lent to the evacuee and to interpret them to the Canadian people to remove prejudice.

Miss Bird is well-known to Japanese in Vancouver for her activities with the United Church and is officially appointed by the United Church Missionary Society with the sanction of the Home Missions Board.

GIVE EVACUEES AID

The United Church, stated the speaker, is very sympathetic with the evacuees and is desirous of giving them aid with special thought for those who have not had the opportunity to make Canadian contacts.

* * *

Distribution of new ration books among the Japanese residents also took place during the evening under the charge of Rev. Canon P. S. Powles.

* * *

Lily Fujisawa, Toshiko Muramatsu, Fujiye Kaneko, May Kuroyama, Jimmy Horiuchi and George Mori will be in charge of the forthcoming social in May.

A vote of thanks went to Miss Dora McRae, Y.W.C.A. executive, for the use of the building, and Mario Akiyama who practically singlehanded made arrangements for the social-dance. Tak Uyede was chairman for the evening.

The New Canadian

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Why I Volunteered

(In a message to members and officers of the Japanese American Citizens' League, Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the organization requested a "leave of absence" for the duration. In the message which is reprinted below he told why he was volunteering for the New Japanese American unit in the United States Army.)

I have volunteered for service in the Army of the United States, and specifically for the special combat team composed of loyal Japanese Americans which is now being organized by the War Department.

As an American citizen, and particularly an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, I could do no less.

I volunteered because I had to keep faith.

I had to keep faith with "my" America, an America which has granted me innumerable benefits far beyond those meted out to other peoples in other parts of the world and an America which still holds greater promise for justice, equality and opportunity in the years to come for our people and for me than any other country.

A STAKE IN AMERICA

I volunteered because I want to insure our future in this country.

Most of us have some stake in America. Most of us have built our dreams around America. Most of us know that this America of ours is our only hope and salvation, not for ourselves alone, but for our posterity. In terms of dollars and cents alone, if not for any other reason, we must demonstrate now that we are in full accord with the principles and ideals of democracy and that we are willing to fight our common enemies on any fronts, including the Imperial Japanese militarists. By our actions we must convince the public at large that we are sincere, and always have been sincere, in our statements and protestations. Up to this time, most of our manifestations have been of a defensive negative nature.

This is the first time in which all of us can take an affirmative, forward stand by making an overt act which every person can understand and appreciate far more than all the speeches we can make, all the statements we can write, all the bonds we can buy, all the arguments we can win. This is the chance to guarantee for all time to come that our loyalties will never be questioned, that our people will never again live a "regimented life" behind barbed wire fences. We need a service record to insure our acceptance for all time.

* * *

I volunteered because I want to see our people who are in relocation centres released and resettled in normal communities.

LOYAL TO THIS COUNTRY

Most of the 127,000 Japanese nationals and American-born Japanese are loyal to this country and desire a chance to live like their fellow Americans. Because of the lies and rumours which have been spread about us, this process of resettlement is a precarious one. The mere presence of a Japanese American like myself, presumably living in comparative luxury and immunity from the draft causes many people to mouth blasphemies which would change into at least passive acceptance if they knew that we, as a group, were fighting side by side with their "boys" over there. The best — and the only safe way — to develop a workable resettlement program for the thousands in the centres is for every eligible Japanese American to volunteer for this special combat team.

CONTRARY TO TRADITION

I know that there are some who have accused the army of adopting this system of volunteer recruitment as an insidious method of obtaining additional "cannon fodder." To them and all their kind, I reply that the army of the United States with its millions of men wouldn't have to go to all the trouble which it is now going just in order to conscript a few thousand more men for a "condemned battalion" even if they wanted to, which is contrary to their traditions and their history.

I know that there are others who have raised the cry of discrimination and segregation, who have demanded selective service on the same basis as that granted to all other Americans. In principle, we oppose segregations and discrimination of any kind based upon race, or color, or creed. But, in this particular case, the propaganda value of this special combat team composed and officered by Japanese Americans cannot be overestimated. A few thousands Japanese Americans scattered here and there among the millions which make up America's fighting forces would make no impression, but that same few thousand in a special unit can fight for recognition and identification of our position.

AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON

And, on the "home front", the fact that there is a special combat unit composed of Japanese Americans can be used as an opening wedge to solicit our employment into the defense and other industries, for, if we are good enough to fight for our country, we are good enough to help build the fighting equipment. Moreover, this special team could be our most effective weapon to silence our critics and discourage discriminatory legislation. The common bond of fighting together for a common cause erases many supposed and imagined grievances. To thousands who shout "discrimination" simply to be shouting, I answer that no person, regardless of his nationality or his color, is entitled to equal treatment and consideration unless he is willing to earn that right — and to protect that right against all those who seek to destroy it.

I volunteered because I have confidence in this government and the majority of the American people. The very fact that the army itself, when it is pressed with the serious problems of fighting a global war, has come forth with this plan which constitutes an affirmation of their trust and faith in us is more than indicative of their desire to aid us regain our rightful status. **This action on the part of the most important part of our government in wartime, when ordinary volunteering for the average citizen has ceased, is the greatest endorsement that our group could receive . . .**

OUR CAMP LIFE

By MITSUO OTA

No. 1 Camp,
PRINCETON, B.C.

I came to this mountain-walled road camp one year ago on March 13th. The time has passed quickly, a fact that I cannot appreciate and now, another March 13th has rolled around.

The first group that came from Port Alberni to Vancouver numbered 27 persons of which I was one. They all scattered and the few to come to this camp were Hideo Tsuji, Jinzaemon Mukuda, Seiki Nozaki, Yoshigoro Naka and Yasaku Morishita. Later Mukuda and Nozaki were transferred to Popoff, and Mukuda was sent to the Hastings Park Hospital and later to the Internment Camp. The remaining three are still in this Princeton camp.

The camp was composed of new-made friends and friends of long acquaintance. At least fifty per cent of the names of the men in the camp were familiar to the three from Port Alberni. There were many who met a friend for the first time in ten years, in fifteen years, in twenty years. Tears were spelt as friends met unexpected friends in an unexpected place in an unexpected time such as it was.

ABNORMAL AND QUEER

There were 500 men listed on the roll calls of the three Princeton Camps at one time; and there were abnormal and queer men among them.

There were men who checked their personal belongings every week without fail. When this ritual was finished, the money belt was brought out. The silvers and the dollars were spread out on the six foot bed and the money carefully counted. One dollar . . . five dollar . . . ten dollar . . . twenty dollar . . . the serial numbers were carefully checked. It amazed all men . . . this worship of money and for some, it was the first realization that the world contained such people.

Recently a friend queried me on the question of the management of whiskers and such in road camps. Putting it simply and briefly, the condition of the hairy growth on our faces was only equalled to that of soldiers in the front line trenches. That is, we did not shave.

Everyone was spruce and polished when we first arrived in camp. But this was only for a while as daily shavings were extended for a day, another day and then finally for an indefinite period. And naturally this was more common among the married men than among the single workers.

MANY VARIETIES

Varieties in face-hair-do cropped up. There was the mustache a la Charlie Chaplin style. There were the "nankin hige" and the "chosen hige" styles and some only allowed three or four strands to grow. It was not a beautiful sight.

Perhaps it is the power of the beard but during this period the foreman and the white crew seemed dismal. The procession of bearded men with shovels and mattocks returning to camp must have startled many a stray farmer of the district.

Although camp life was not all "hige", the condition in every camp seemed much the same. When one camp closed in August, the men that arrived in our camp were mostly bearded. Among them, there were men whose sparkling eyes were only visible, and it was impossible to identify them.

Beards began to disappear when the married men began to rejoin their families. Now, in camp we have only ten men with beards, but we can safely say that they will soon vanish too . . . except perhaps for Mr. Seiki Nagami who clings to his ornament with dignity. And it must be added that beards changed many men to a worldly professor or a majestic general . . . and others looked like wild men.

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

Shaping Our Destiny

Coming to Kaslo last May, we cultivated our back garden. Not knowing the nature of the soil, we sowed and planted many different kinds of vegetables, and tried various kinds of fertilizers. The results taught us what vegetables are most suited to this soil, and what are not; and with that experience we are looking forward to greater success this year.

A PARABLE OF LIFE

Though trite, is not this experience a parable of life? We constantly meet in life things that are inevitable — things which are not of our own asking or choice, and are beyond our power of escape or change. Whether we like it or not, in some way we must meet them; and the way we meet them determines our future destiny. It is like the soil in the parable. Being given, it may not exactly be to our liking, but no amount of weeping or resentment will change the essential nature of the soil. But, it is in our power to choose the fertilizers and the crops, and make the given soil as productive as possible.

The same principle holds true in handling the inevitable elements of life. We should not be passively resigned to them, as the fatalists teach us. Nor should we be following the crowd in the way of resentment. To be embittered against others, the Government or the Church, does not help anybody, but will work havoc on ourselves. The naive optimism, with its false doctrine that all things may be subjected to one's will, must also be discarded, for it will inevitably lead to disillusionment. Did not even Napoleon, who boasted there was no such word as "impossible" in his vocabulary, finally have to bow to the inevitable end? The true way lies in calmly accepting the inevitable, and with wise choices and resolute efforts, try to make them serve our higher purposes.

> **"What fates impose, that men must needs abide;**
> **It boots not to resist both wind and tide."**

So said Shakespeare. But the same author says in another place,

> **"There is a tide in the affairs of men,**
> **Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."**

It is foolish to try to change or resist either wind or tide; but it is our privilege to choose the full tide, or to hold the steering wheel in such a way, that even an adverse wind can be made to speed the boat along the desired course.

DR. TAKEO IWAHASHI

When Takeo Iwahashi lost his eye-sight at the age of twenty, just before he was to graduate from Waseda University, his first impulse was resentment, which later developed into a strong desire to end his life. He was fortunately saved from suicide by his mother's love; and when he came back to himself, inspired by those words spoken by Jesus to the blind man, "that the work of God may be manifest in him," he learned to accept his lot and to do his utmost within the sphere granted to him. The result was that he not only won for himself a Doctor's Degree from the University of Edinburgh, and became an outstanding interpreter of Milton in Japan, but also brought to thousands of blind men a light of hope and self-respect.

If we try to enumerate such examples, there will be no end to the list. Suffice it to say that, those who achieved greatness in history were men and women, who, far from being free from handicaps, failures, misfortunes, discriminations and other disagreeable experiences that pester the common lives of men, were those who refused to be disintegrated by them, but listening to the Higher Voice, transmuted all those inescapable elements of life for creative purposes. Paul was asserting one of the most profound truths of life when he said: "All things work together for good to them that love God." And this is the secret, that our purpose should be brought in line with the Eternal Purpose of the Universe.

War is one of the inevitables of life, so far as we are concerned. We did not bring it, nor did we wish to do so. Likewise, most of us "evacuated" to different places against our own wills. But we must not forget we have yet a vast realm within which we are free to choose and decide. Let us accept the inevitables of life cheerfully; and listening to the Higher Voice, make wise and courageous choices, and do our utmost to shape our destiny.

Segregated Nisei Units

By order of the war department, "Nisei" citizens from the Japanese relocation centres will be allowed to volunteer for army service in a special unit which is spoken of as a "combat team." . . . The "combat team" will include infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel. Americans will be glad to hear of this development, as well as of the efforts which the War Relocation Authority is now making to hasten the process of getting these "Nisei" citizens out of the camps into regular jobs.

But there is something touching and tragic about this sight of a whole racial group of American citizens who, like the Negroes in the navy and army air force, are having to fight for the right to offer their lives to their country. Moreover, the trend toward separate elements in our armed forces hardly seems healthy. We have segregated Negro regiments. Now we are to have segregated "Nisei" units. Plans for a segregated Austrian battalion have been approved. Is this process to be extended to Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Greeks — to all the nationalities of Europe? If so, what becomes of the idea of the United States as a great melting pot? Such plans may be defended on the grounds of military necessity. Yet somehow, someway, they do not carry the flavor of democracy.

—The Christian Century,
Feb. 17, 194[illegible]

SOMEONE'S SOUGHT

MINORU MURAI, Sandon, B. C. is seeking to locate KINTARO KOBAYASHI.

J. J. SHERBININ, foreman of Midway Sawmills Ltd. would like to contact a MR. TANAKA formerly employed by Barney Archibald's logging camp around 1921-1922.

— NOTICE —

The men of Camp No. 2, Yard Creek wish to express their regrets for the delay in their leaves to the interior towns and inconveniences it might have caused. They explain that one man in the second party due to leave suddenly took ill, and thus all passes for the following groups were delayed for three weeks.

● Subscribers to The New Canadian when sending in their money orders are requested to write their full name and complete address. There has been some confusion due to concentration of Japanese evacuees in large centres. Everyone is requested to note this carefully and cooperate as much as possible.

"Military Should Have Handled Removal: C.C.F. Give Comfort to Enemy"

VICTORIA. — J. A. Paton, coalitionist member for Point Grey, accused the C.C.F. of "giving comfort to the Japanese", in a speech last Monday in Victoria Legislature. In his second speech on Wednesday night he charged that if the military had handled the evacuation instead of the Security Commission, the movement would not have cost $4,633,354 to the taxpayers.

He declared, according to a Province report, that the C.C.F. were the first political party in the history of the British Columbia to "come out in favor of giving Japanese the vote."

"Since the Japanese first came to this province they had been 'problem people'. They represented cheap labor, and their entry into Canada in large numbers has broken down the wage scale.

"He made heated references to a speech by C. Grant MacNeil, CCF member for Vancouver Burrard, in which the latter stated "long after the Japanese Government capitulates, there may be sporadic fighting in the hundreds of islands now occupied by Japanese troops. It may take some years to mop them up and repatriation will not be permitted until after that is accomplished.

"The honorable member having once served the King should understand the danger of fraternizing with the enemy," Mr. Paton said.

"I have no doubt the sincerity of the friendship of the C.C.F. party with Japan will be doubly appreciated when it is learned that this political party has at long taken up its headquarters in the capital city of Victoria in the lately vacated Japanese Mission.

"The C.C.F. party claims to represent labor. How do they reconcile their attitude on the Japanese question, when for 50 years labor has consistently fought the entry of these people into this country?"

The Canadian Press report of his Wednesday speech read in part as follows:

"It was in keeping with the recent order from Ottawa authorizing the employment of Japanese in interior sawmills and timber limits in contravention of the policy of this government and was another slap at the coast.

Had the evacuation order been carried out by the military, who were the proper people to handle the situation, it would not have cost the taxpayers $4,633,354.

When evacuation was carried out, the report continued, priorities were given the Security Commission for materials of all kinds, while requisitions from the military authorities for building accommodations to complete housing for soldiers in training were ignored and soldiers slept in tents during the cold stormy weather. The Japanese, however, had everything they wanted, Paton declared.

* * *

The Vancouver Daily Province staff correspondent in Victoria reports that "for the most part, the CCF members totally and obviously paid no attention to Paton. They caucused on the subject of Mr. Paton early in the session, for he frequently interrupts their speakers, and it was decided that no CCF speaker was to give way to him."

In the same speech reported last week in the paper, E. T. Kenney (Lib. Coalition, Skeena) had two suggestions to make.

He suggested that every province in Canada be required to take its quota of the Japanese in proportion to the population.

Secondly he suggested that no Japanese in Canada should be permitted to acquire in his own right or name any property.

"In that way, we might be able to hold down their low standard of competitive work and not subject our own people to being reduced to the standards of the Oriental. These people came to Canada to be laborers and should be kept as such or returned to their own country."

* * *

"The suggestions of Mrs. Nancy Hodges that they (Nisei) might teach the Japanese the ideals of Canadian Democracy following such a demonstration of it (deportation) would be funny if it were not so pathetic," W. W. Lefeaux (CCF Vancouver Centre) said in the House last week.

He gave a note of warning to "rabble rousing politicians" whose sense of obligations to society seems to be confined to efforts toward raising racial hatred, the Province reported.

"When members opposite have completed the job of driving some thousands of Japanese Canadians out of the country as refugees to Japan," he said, "thereby creating thousands of missionaries of national hatred to an audience of some seven or eight hundred million citizens of Asia, I trust they will not approach me for contributions to send missionaries to Japan to teach them to 'do unto others as they would be done by, and to love their neighbors'."

Dear Friends And Gentle Hearts

Our weary hearts are laden with our immediate sorrows,
Little do we know that there are others with heavier loads,
And yet, with heads up high, they look onward to tomorrow,
Lending hands to those weak ones on the road.
Let us too raise our heads up to the sky
And give our thoughts and kindness to the lone ones nigh,
For those little deeds to others we give,
Brings joy to our hearts of Christmas Eve.

The world is not dark as we believe,
If we should learn to help others smile,
Think of the load for them we will relieve,
Perhaps not for long, but even for a while.
Let us join hands and seek the life that is bright
Amid the world which seems like a pitch dark night,
Those willing hands you stretch for others to take,
Will lead us to that world which we hope to make.

Snow falls and rain falls, but the sun will shine,
The moon and the stars still gleam on high,
The lakes are still there and the streams and pine.
The birds will sing when the spring comes nigh,
The trees will be green and flowers will bloom,
The bees will be busy filling their honey comb,
The herd will graze in the meadow of green,
And the skylark will be there where it always has been.

Nothing has changed but us human beings
You and I and every man,
Who are to be the first of things
Have forgotten our ways to say Amen
Our selfish ways and greed and hate
Have changed us to our present state.
Come! Dear friends and gentle hearts,
Let's join our hands and do our part.

Frank S. O.

Toronto, Ont.

VAGARIES south of the border

NISEI CAMOUFLAGE PLANT

A camouflage garnishing plant manned by Nisei residents of Poston Relocation Centre processed 1,073,000 square feet of nets for Army use, the Poston Temporary Council announced.

The factory began operating on February 3 with a skeleton crew but a full compliment of 800 workers for the plant is needed. The workers are on a 40-hour week and are being paid prevailing wages for this type of work, 35% of their wages will be distributed among other workers in the centre.

* * *

ASK TO JOIN WAAC'S

Before peace is won, Nisei soldiers in U.S. khaki will see service on many fronts. There are reported to be Nisei training in the Army's ski troops for far northern service . . . Nisei girls in Hawaii recently petitioned for the right to join the WAAC's. Authorities are now considering the opening of military service to Nisei women. There is a possibility that if Nisei WAAC's are inducted, they may be stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where the Japanese - American combat team will train . . . Camp Shelby, incidentally, is one of the biggest Army training camps in the country.

* * *

SGT. KUROKI ON COVER

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, the Nisei gunner who has been raiding occupied France and Nazi Germany and who was recently cited and promoted for "meritorious" conduct was recently featured on the front page of Stars and Stripes, the American Army newspaper published in England. According to reports, the highest ranking Nisei officer in the U.S. Army is a lieutenant-colonel in the Engineer Corps. There are quite a few with captain's bars, mostly in the medical corps.

* * *

NO RACIAL BARRIERS

Sending a package of scouting materials to the Girl Scouts of Japanese ancestry in the Heart Mountain relocation centre was one of the first projects of the newly organized Chinese Girl Scout Troop of Los Angeles. "We felt that in this way we could best express our convictions that in Girl Scouting there are no racial barriers," explained Julia K. L. Chung, leader of the new troop.

* * *

WE ARE GLAD

Commenting on the recent move of the U.S. Government to induct Nisei into the Army, Mat Weinstock of the Los Angeles Daily News writes, "Though perhaps it is unpopular to say so, we are glad the United States is going to let the loyal Nisei join the armed forces." He adds, "They will thus get an opportunity to do what is deep within them — to prove their loyalty to this country."

* * *

Look Out Premier Tojo Here Comes Private Tojo

(From the Heart Mountain Sentinel).

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—As one Tojo to another, Rufus of Heart Mountain, U.S.A., has a score to settle with Hideki of Tokyo, Japan.

Being a man of direct ways, 21-year-old Rufus Tojo is taking the most direct route to even a score with the warlord who maligned the good name of Tojo when he threw Japan into the war with the United States.

Not only is Rufus volunteering for the all-Nisei U.S. Army combat unit, but he's taking five of his pals from the Heart Mountain fire department with him.

Oldest of the group is Isawo Tabata, a married man of 32, assistant chief of the fire fighters. Tabata was a member of the California State Guard and is the only one of the six with previous military experience. A licensed pilot since 1930, Tabata would like to get into the air corps, but he is willing to begin in any branch of the service.

Dept. of Labour Takes Over Commission Duties

OTTAWA.—"Administration and control of all persons of Japanese race in Canada" has been formally placed under the Minister of Labor, Humphrey Mitchell, by virtue of a new series of regulations enacted as Order-in Council P.C. 946, and dated February 5, 1943.

The effect of the order is to revoke substantial sections of Orders-in-Council P.C. 1665 and 1666 of March 4, 1942, which provided for the establishment of the British Columbia Security Commission, as the federal government agency to carry out the evacuation.

The new order also ties in with the appointment of George Collins last December 3 as "general supervisor of Japanese evacuation and maintenance" in place of the former three-man Commission.

The Minister of Labour thus assumes direct control, exercisable through his deputy, Arthur MacNamara, and Mr. Collins, whose official title is now "Commissioner of Japanese Placement."

Described as the "Chief Executive Officer" for the administration of the new regulations, Mr. Collins' new title suggests the changed emphasis which is to be expected in future government policy.

The new regulations, moreover, apply not only to those persons who were evacuated from restricted areas, but to every person of Japanese race in Canada.

ADVISORY BOARD

Although the three-man Commission as such has been officially dissolved, its members - Austin C. Taylor, F. J. Mead, and John Shirras—are retained as an Advisory Board to advise the Minister of Labour on administration of the regulations.

Similarly the officers and staff set up under the B. C. Security Commission are retained to carry out the administration of the regulations.

"It shall be the duty of the Minister," declares the order, ". . . to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare" of all persons of the Japanese race.

As before all departments and agencies of the government are instructed to assist the minister by lending personnel or furnishing such supplies and services" as are available and may be required."

Very wide and sweeping powers of control are given the Minister and his deputies. Thus he may decide in what localities Japanese may reside, may order them to move to such places, may require wage earners to make assignments to dependents; he may make orders in regard to conduct, activities or discipline.

He may prohibit those of Japanese origin "from engaging in any specified activities, employment or business in Canada, from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, or from associating or communicating with any person . . ."

The Minister of Labour himself succeeds the Security Commission as a legal entity, and assumes control of any property held by the Commission as well as assuming "all rights, duties and obligations of the Commission."

Across CANADA

BLESSED EVENT AT CAMP

A blessed event occurred in this all-male Lempriere camp.

But the news does not become startling when we announce the birth of two pups to the foreman's dog. Attendant for the happy event was the camp caterpillar operator, Mr. "W", who made a bed for the mother-to-be in his own bunk and looked after her every needs. This is the story he told:

"When the first little pup appeared, the mother licked them carefully from head to tail. When the second one jumped out the procedure was repeated. The pups were not able to open their eyes but took to their mother's breast without a hitch."

The birth of the pups is the talk of the camp. We are very gratified to Mr. "W" for his kindness. When we watch the mother and her offspring feeding, we cannot think of them as dumb animals but only as one of us.

S. Takasaki

Lempriere, B. C.

* * *

THANKS LOCAL KOYUKAI

Last spring we came to Winfield in the Okanagan Centre to work our inexperienced hands at the farming industry. And a year has passed by already.

Winfield is 16 miles from Kelowna and 18 miles from Vernon. In this district there are 20 Japanese families making a population of 150 persons.

A long established Koyukai has been working hard on problems of education and employment of the evacuated Japanese people. We evacuees would like to thank Messrs. Kobayashi, Koyama and Shishido for their kind and sincere efforts on our behalf.

K. Matsumoto

Winfield,
Okanagan Centre, B. C.

* * *

A FARM WITHOUT COWS

From Hastings Park I moved to Port Credit, Ontario last July. And I who have labored on the sea for my living for so long found myself milking cows.

Every morning at 5 a.m. I went to the pasture to bring in the 21 cows . . . get them in the barn . . . put on their halters . . . ready the milking machine and get to work. I was scared of the cows and the cows were scared of me. Sometimes I would be slapped by a fly-hunting tail and sometimes I would jump as the cow gave a sudden cough.

After the milking, the cows, the horses, the pigs and the chickens were fed. The cows were sent to pasture once more. Our breakfast came at 9 a.m. The same routine was repeated in the evening and between intervals I worked in the fields.

Since this work did not agree with me, I went to Toronto in October and met Mr. Trueman, the Ontario Placement Officer. I explained that I personally preferred the country if only for the sake of my children, but I wanted a "farm without cows". Mr. Trueman laughingly explained that there was no such farm in Ontario.

Thus I made plans to stay in the city. And once again I am starting out anew.

T. Ho

Toronto, Ont.

Written Assurance Given To Five Delegates By Ontario Sugar Co.

INSPECTION PARTY CONFIRM STATEMENT "WILLING TO WORK — THERE'S NO WORRY"

CHATHAM, Ont. — Written assurances in respect to income for Japanese families placed on south-western Ontario sugar beet farms, their freedom to travel within the district, their right to send children to public school and the provision of adequate rent-free housing are contained in a statement issued by the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company of Chatham.

Corroborating the statement is a summary of the actual one-week survey made by the delegation of five interior town representatives who returned to British Columbia early this week.

Kaslo delegate, Takajiro Baba, told The New Canadian that if a family went to Ontario and worked on the farm in the same way they have in B. C., they were certain to make good. "If the individual is willing to work — and there is plenty of that — there will be no worry about the future," he declared.

The delegates' report said they had received full assurances from the federal department that "in cases where the family earnings were insufficient through no fault of their own," then it would be the "duty of the department to investigate," and that the "usual, prevailing rates of maintenance" would be paid where warranted.

"Both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labor assured us that there will be positively no exploitation of Japanese labor, either by the sugar company or employers of Japanese labor," the summary declared.

PRICES FOR LABOR

The statement from the Sugar Company quoted the figure of $28 per acre for 22-inch rows as the standard price for this year's work — an increase over last year of 27 per cent.

Rates for other work reported by the delegates were: tobacco harvest, 40-50c per hour; corn harvest, 35-40c per hour; tomato picking, 13c per bushel; grain threshing, 35c per hour upwards, plus room and board. Year-round work at about $50 per month is open.

HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

Housing arrangements seemed satisfactory to the inspection party, which reported that a committee is to be formed representative of the labor department, farmers and Security Commission to "assist farmers in placing families in the various districts. It shall be the duty of the committee to investigate applications for Japanese labor to see that housing accommodation and the fuel supply is up to standard."

Drinking water is reported to be "of the best," supplied through "rock-bored wells" although city supplies are chlorinated.

The Sugar Company statement adds that "almost all the farmers have readily agreed to Japanese families occupying their labor houses free of rent, provided only that the farmer-owner has first call on their service.

"Further, the Company has been in negotiation with both the Dominion and Ontario Governments for arrangements to assist farmers who have no labor houses to build these but on condition that they are to be rent-free to Japanese families for the duration of the war, and six months afterwards."

SCHOOLS TO BE FREE

In regard to education, the Sugar Company quotes a statement from the Hon. G. F. Rogers, Ontario education minister, that: "Japanese children whose parents are resident in Ontario are admitted to both elementary and secondary schools in this Province on the same terms as other people."

The delegates' report points out that one of the drawbacks to a country school is the distance. "This may be a disadvantage to city children, but we have been definitely assured that the maximum distance is no more than two miles . . . . High schools are also free to those who desire to go, but these are located in the cities."

Families settled on the farms are free to come and go on temporary visits within the districts where they live, but permits are needed to travel to and from the large cities.

The delegates' report said that assurances were received that comfortable accommodation would be available for families making the long trip east.

"The delegation explained to Mr. Pamet the hardships and inconveniences that we experienced in evacuation last year. This was clearly understood, and he made it clear to us that he would do everything in his power to make the necessary provision for the trip."

"EMPLOYMENT"

(Continued from P. 1)

areas; Arrow Lakes north of Renata and extending into the Nakusp heavy production area; the Slocan Valley north of Winlaw, another active area; Kootenay Lake watersheds north of Kootenay Bay and including the Kaslo, Lardeau and Duncan areas; the Columbia and Windermere valleys north of Wasa, and the valleys north of Fernie."

The same report says that lumbermen believe new stands of timber may be opened up.

RESHUFFLE LABOR

"It is anticipated that one of the major effects resulting in increased production in established camps, will be a reshuffling of labor personnel under which Doukhobors, who now provide most of the lumber camp labor in the southern interior, will fill crews within the restricted area and the Japanese will take the places they vacate in camps outside the restricted area."

"Another effect of the employment of Japanese, say Kootenay residents, will be to keep the Japanese themselves happier," the report continues. "The evacuees dislike i*leness and the opportunity to work will, it is generally believed, be welcomed by them. This, however, is an opinion that is expressed without reference to the Japanese themselves and whether their views would be at odds with it is yet to be seen."

* * *

VANCOUVER.—The federal order-in-council permitting Japanese to work in lumbering and logging industries on provincial crown lands outside the Coast defence areas was greeted with qualified approval by the members of the Vancouver City Council.

Alderman Jones pointed out that this step was no indication as to the post-war fate of the Japanese in Canada.

VITAL STATISTICS

Manitoba Wedding

A Manitoba wedding took place recently when Miss Shizuko Hashimoto, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kichijiro Hashimoto was married to Mr. Fujio Yoshimoto on March 2. Rev. Y. Akagawa officiated at the ceremony which took place at Headingly, Man. Baishakunin for the event were Mr. and Mrs. I. Hirayama.

* * *

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kohei Shimozawa of Lollete, Man. on February 25 at the Morris Hospital, a girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Masami Okikawa of Barons, Alta. on January 24, a boy.

* * *

WELLING, Alta. — Takejiro Hirayama as stated elsewhere in an advertisement in this paper has received a license authorizing him to conduct a mail order business among the Japanese in line of groceries and Japanese drugs.

His residence is 4 miles west of Raymond and 18 miles south of Lethbridge on the main highway.

●Wanted Japanese medicines, "Wakamoto" and "Furechijo". Anyone having these and wishing to sell them please write to Mrs. T. Kuwata, P.O. Box 396, High River, Alta.

The New Canadian wishes to express its appreciation of a generous donation received from Miss Setsu Yamaoka, of McGillivray Falls, B. C. and Montreal, P. Q.

Thanks From An Ontario Family

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kayahara and family wish to thank all their friends in Slocan for all their kindness and good wishes. Their new address is: c/o Mr. J. L. Fletcher, Fletcher, Ont.

Round the Towns . . .

LEMON CREEK TO HOLD CONCERT

LEMON CREEK.—What's all the commotion out Lemon Creek way? It's that energetic Lemon Creek Girls' Club as usual finding some outlet for their originality. Their brain child this time is a grand opening concert with a refreshment bazaar for the dedication of the school recreation hall. The idea was met with such enthusiasm that the girls are now receiving the whole-hearted support of the boys, women's and men's clubs.

Takes the women these days. Hats off, girls! We'll be out in full force.

* * *

Slocan Delegation Meets Consul

SLOCAN. — A Japanese delegation met the Spanish Consul, Fernando de Kobbe on February 29 and discussed problems relating to maintenance, medical service, fire protection and sanitation. The Consul promised to do his best in regard to these matters but he pointed out that this was wartime and many things were very difficult to be done.

Special Train To Bring Patients on March 30

NEW DENVER.—Evacuation from the protected area will come to an end on March 30, when a special train will leave Vancouver bringing patients and staff from the Hastings Park Hospital to the newly-built sanitarium at New Denver.

The party of about 135 will also include patients at St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital in Vancouver.

Preparations are under way for a formal opening ceremony and dance at the sanitarium about March 27.

* * *

KASLO.—Mr. Vernon Shinichi Shimotakahara, son of Dr. and Mrs. Kozo Shimotakahara was married to Miss Ruth Mitsuko Nishino formerly of Portland, Oregon. They were married at Hunt, Idaho on February 8 and arrived in Kaslo on March 6.

* * *

The editorial staff are somewhat dizzy from the effects of cigars passed around Kaslo, Tuesday, March 8 by Dr. E. C. Banno, celebrating the birth of a son, Tadashi Lyn, six and a half pounds, at the Tashme Hospital. Mrs. Banno is the former Mala Okamura.

The Inspiring Story of the Wadas

"Eight months of hardship come to sunlight", is Fred Wada's summary of the experience of his little band of Japanese Americans, following the Pacific Coast evacuation, as told in an article by Galen M. Fisher, in the February issue of "SURVEY GRAPHIC, Magazine of Social Interpretation."

Fred Wada, a citizen and prosperous produce merchant of Oakland, organized a band of one hundred and thirty colonists and left California before the ban was put on "voluntary evacuation." Thirty-four years of age, he was orphaned at twelve, had to leave school for work at fourteen and by the time he was twenty-seven was president of the East Bay Food Dealers Association.

LIKE EARLY PIONEERS

For his scheme, Wada wanted unused land and a chance to break all records at raising crops for the nation's food supply. He wanted his colony to go eastward on their own free will and open land like the early pioneers.

Going about his new plan in a systematic manner, Wada picked a county in need of farm labor. At first he went to Salt Lake City to seek the advice of his Japanese friends. They felt that an influx of additional persons would rouse public hostility. He went next to the secretary of the Utah Defense Council, who, after hearing his story referred him to David R. Trevithick, director of the State Department of Social Welfare.

Mr. Trevithick was enthusiastic about the plan and offered a letter of introduction to the commissioner of Duchesne County.

On his way, thirty-nine miles from Salt Lake City, he stopped to see George A. Fisher, former executive secretary of the State Land Board, and "mayor" of the tiny village of Keetley. Mr. Fisher was favorable to his plan and offered to lease his ranch; but Wada felt that he should meet the citizens of Duchesne and Unitah Counties before completing arrangements.

NO ONE ON RELIEF

At a public meeting of county citizens Wada told his story impressively and persuasively and stated that each colonist would bring $1,500.00 in cash or equipment, and guaranteed that no one would go on relief rolls.

After his hospitable reception, Wada was tempted to settle in Duchesne County but one drawback was the lack of housing. He returned to the Fisher Ranch at Keetley for a further conference and an agreement to lease was reached with Mr. Fisher.

Next he got the necessary permits from the various authorities. After a conference between the state governor and twenty-nine county commissioners it was found that only Duchesne and Unitah Counties would welcome Japanese settlers. But these two counties were enough for a start — once his colony was under way, Wada was sure that other Utah counties would be clamoring for Japanese evacuees to help meet their farm labor shortage.

His next task was to convince Mr. Fisher of the dependability of his new tenants. When this was done Fisher wired Governor Maw of Utah that he was fully satisfied and gave Wada a years lease, with an additional four years option.

NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE

Wada was willing to put $20,000 in the undertaking but on the advice of progressive-minded friends decided to start the community as a non-profit cooperative enterprise.

In a surprisingly short time he had one hundred and thirty picked associates. All agreed to pool machinery and stocks and to contribute a stated amount for general expenses.

By April the entire company had reached Utah. After incredibly hard work, the fifteenth of June saw them with a thriving farm. Gradually the outside community took up a more favorable attitude; and on their part, in little as well as in big things the colonists tried to be good neighbors, lending a hand in time of accident or other emergency, and responding to all community appeals.

The first harvest was encouraging with all crops sold at top prices. All profit was divided equally among all workers — men and women, adults and minors.

WE CAN BE PROUD

Not satisfied with his agricultural production record alone, during the winter slack season Wada arranged to have his men scrap and reclaim by-product metals for the Army Ordnance Department and the War Production Board.

With all this work done Mr. Wada wrote: **"I did not sleep one wink last night for joy . . . . We can be proud in the streets of the goes through, and not ashamed to face Americans. Perhaps in the peaceful time even some politicians will invite us to go back to California because we helped win the war. Now it seems like eight months of hardship is come to sunlight."**

Deny 80 Per Cent of Farms Ruined Statement Called 'Malicious Tirade'

A group of three members of the Berry Growers' Protective Society at Mission recently sent a signed letter to the Daily Province denouncing what they called a "malicious tirade" by L. R. Wilson, in which he said that "Eighty per cent of the Japanese farms have been ruined by new tenants." (New Can. Feb. 27).

The letter from the three berry growers read in part:

"The truth is that practically all new settlers have farm experience. The majority of them had previous experience in growing berries. They went at their job determined to make a success out of it. They worked hard and in practically all the cases the whole family pitched in to help.

NOT THEIR FAULT

"That they stood empty-handed at the end of a season was no fault of their own. An act of God and government (viz. climatic condition and pick-er muddle) prevented them from reaping the fruits of their labor.

"Some of the new farmers may not have measured up to expectations, but they did the best they could and suggest that constructive criticism and helpful suggestions instead of destructive insinuations and slander would be more becoming to Mr. Wilson at the present time."

* * *

Japanese farms can and do make a profit for their white lessees, according to Mrs. A. S. Bell, Pacific Highway, Surrey, reports the Province. Mrs. Bell took over and operated three of the evacuated properties last summer and is well satisfied with the results.

On one of the Japanese farms she **acquired, Mrs. Bell placed a soldier's family, which included eight children, nearly all old enough to take their turns in the fields. The second farm became the home of a discharged soldier of this war, with his wife and five children, and a war veteran and his family also found shelter on the third Japanese farm.**

● Any resident of Kaslo who has copies of The New Canadian from Feb. 6 to 27 inclusive are requested to bring them into the newspaper office where they will be credited to his subscription. 10 copies of each are needed.

A letter addressed to Miss Chiyono Yamamura has been forwarded to The New Canadian and may be claimed if the addressee will write for it.

If Robert Mochizuki is still at Savanne, Ontario, and will write to The New Canadian, a letter addressed to him from Magrath, Alta. will be forwarded to him.

道路キャンプ就働者とヒゲ面物語

毎日曜ベッド一面に紙幣を並べて虫干する奇人

プリンストン第一キャンプ　太田生

此所プリンストンの山嶽地帯の道路キャンプに来たのは昨年三月十三日であつた。早いもので……満期は早いものには感じられなかつた……とうとう其の一周年がやつて来た。初めポートアルバーニ地方から晩春に出たのは一行二十七名であつたが散りぢりばらばらになつた形で、此の地に来たのは仕舞屋、梶田喜左衛門、野崎清蔵、竹内五郎、森下源作の諸君にすぎなかつた。其の後野崎、梶田の両君は、前者は家族持再移動によつてスローカンのボブオフに移り、後者は病人不具者老人の一行に加へられてヘスタングスパークへ移され其の最後はインターンメントキャンプへ行き、残りの三人は此のキャンプに居る。

キャンプでは新知、旧知いろいろで最初百二名も居た時でも其の五十パーセントまでは旧知であり少くとも名前だけは知つてゐた連中であつた。中には十年、十五年或は二十年もすぎた今日意外にもこんな山の中で邂逅した者も三人や五人ではなかつた。意外の天地で意外の旧友と出喰はして懐旧の涙をおとした事もあつた。

當方面三つの道路キャンプに出入した総数は五百人以上を算へ得るであらう。中には奇人や変哲人もあり、奇妙な行事を毎週の如く繰返す人もあつた。所謂道具調べの週間行事が例と云つても一番に人目を惹いた。それはあらゆる財産(所持品)を毎サンデーに限り日光と照し合せて一々丁寧に点検するのであるが、それこそ至れり盡せりのていねいさで、出したり入れたり、其の事のみに終日をつひやし、最後に腹の胴巻から取り出すところの金、銀貨ならぬ紙幣の由が、六尺のベッド一面に行儀正しく念入りに一枚一枚と並べられて虫干が行はれる。二十弗、十弗、五弗、二弗、一弗と紙幣の鑑定目録通りに番号がピタリと合致しなければならぬ。全く面倒な虫干ではある。天下の奇観、紙幣の虫干だ。拝金主義者なのか何うか、我等には見當もつきかねた事だつた。世の中には、かうも徹底した御人が居るといふ事を實物教育で教へられた事だつた。

△

最近農村の友人から道路キャンプに於けるヒゲ面の問題にかんして尋ねて来たので参考のために書き綴る事にしよう。それは簡単に言へば戦地の第一線で戦ふ将兵のヒゲ面の心理と一致するかも知れぬ。

キャンプに到着した頃は、誰れでも剃をあげたやうな顔形であつたが、いつのまにか一分のび三分のびして可なりのヒゲ武者になつたやうであつた。それは独身の吾々よりも妻子をのこしてやつて来た連中の方に多かつた。何しろ所帯家族持が百人中七十何人も居つた時代は、単身者の吾々は尻縮きれがちであつた。大多数の人たちが精神的餘裕といふものをつかめぬ焦燥の一日々々を唯機械的に過ごしてゐた時分だ。アゴヒゲもクチヒゲもホホヒゲも伸び放題にまかせた者が其の大部分を占めた事は當然の歸結であつた。あの時の顔を彼等の愛する妻子に見せてやりたかつたのは私一人ではあるまい。

クチヒゲだけの者は概ねチャプリン式のあれが通り相場であつた。此の方はソリを半分當てた譯であつたがセングート氏のあれは飯を喰ふ都合上、ヒゲの先端にハサミを少し入れた程度にしか見えなかつた。生やそうにも無いやうな「南京ヒゲ」や「朝鮮ヒゲ」の者は、山羊のやうに四五本のばした人達もあつたが、あれは見られた図ではなかつた。私の如き朝鮮流のこれできへ二ケ月もやり放しにした事もあつた。私のルームの十二人中では一番最初にソリを當てたので「不文のオキテを破つた罰金を出せ」との請求が八方から飛んで来る有様だつた。

△

ヒゲの威力といふか効果といはうか、まるで熊襲見たやうな面がまへの連中がシャベルやマトックを持つて道路工事の行き歸り二哩の間を濶歩してゐた頃は、ホーマンその他の白人も多少薄気味が悪かつたであらうと想像される。ヒゲをそつたらよいではないかと再三再四促された者も多数であつた。異様なヒゲ武者の行列は、あたかも百性一揆のさまを想はせるものがあつた。キャンプとヒゲ――それはこゝばかりの現象ではなかつた。どこのキャンプでも同じやうな事が見られたのであつた。八月の頃、北方の道路キャンプの一部が閉鎖され當方面へやつて来たヒゲ武者も相當あつた。中には目だけ光つてゐて誰れやら彼やらさつぱり見當もつかない者もあつた。

しかし家族持の連中がその暮らしつぐべき所へ行つて了ふ頃からはヒゲも漸減の傾向をたどりもとの真顔に還元しつゝあつたが、現在ではチャプリン式のそれが僅か十人ぐらゐになつて其の名残をとどめてゐるに過ぎない。その中にあつて唯一人永見精作のみがキャンプ生活の記念を今なほ一身におつめてゐる形である。なか〳〵いゝ風采でヒゲの威力を遺憾なく現はして居る。ヒゲにも種々相があつて學者に見える人があるかと思へば将軍の如く威風堂々あたりを拂ふの概があるのもあるが、多少野獣に見える向きもあり百態萬相である。

△

さて、キャンプに於けるヒゲの發展過程を見るに、それは第一には住居が大なる原因の如くである。テント生活やバンクカー住まひの不自由の生活は、いきはひヒゲなんか構まつて居られないといふ心理作用をかもし出す。一面には婦女子など、ましてや美人など夢にも見る事の出來ぬ山中の男ばかりの生活では、かうしたヒゲ面にならざるを得なかつたのでもある。

しかし此頃はまる一年間のキャンプ生活経験から生ずる色々な考へ方や仕方によつて得た或る種の落ちつきが全般に亘つて見られるやうになり在来に比して頗かな気分がたゞよひはじめてゐるかに映るのは嬉もしい現象である。精神的な餘裕が復活しはじめたのだ。

人間の心がすさぶ、明けても暮れても戦争ばかり続いた時代にはそれ相當の地位を保ち武功をほこるヒゲ武者が多かつた。この筆法から行けば、吾等がキャンプ生活で經驗したヒゲも戦争と関係があるやうである。戦争にヒゲは附きものであり、戦塵のあふりを喰つた吾々にヒゲがのびたのも敢て怪しむに足らないわけではある。

人種的憎悪をかき立てる野次馬的な政治家に警告

州議會で繰返される日本人問題論議

「シーシーエフは日本人に良くしすぎる」と文句

(ヴイクトリア發)ポイントグレー區選出のパツトン代議士(聯立派)は先週のビーシー州議會に於て「シーシーエフは日本人に良くしすぎる」と攻撃し、若し日本人移動をセキユリテーコミションでなく軍部の手で行つたら四百六十三萬三千弗もの費用はかゝらなかつたであらうと主張した。プロヴインス紙の報道によると彼は「シーシーエフはビーシー州では日本人に参政權を附與することに賛成した最初の政黨である。日本人が當州に來て以來彼等は問題の人種となつたのであるが彼等は低賃金勞働を代表し賃金標準を破つたのだ」とも叫び、ヴイクトリア市の日本人教會の跡をシーシーエフの事務所に使つてゐることに非難をつけたり、最近オタワ政府が州内奥地のロギングキャンプやソーミルに日本人を就働させることを許可したのは政府のこれまでの政策に背馳することだとも非難した。

政府與黨代議士の氣儘な論議

又、スキーナ區選出のケニー代議士(聯立派)は、カナダ内各州は其人口に比例して日本人を受け入れるべきであると主張するかと思へば「カナダにある日本人には漁業に携るライセンスを與へたり土地を所有する事を許したりしてはならぬ。それによつて彼等の低い標準と競爭して吾等の標準を東洋人並に下げられないでも済むのである。之れらの人々は勞働者として此の國に來たので勞働者としておくかだもなければ自分の國に歸らせるかだ」とも述べたといふ。

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一方シーシーエフのレフォー代議士(晩香坡センター區)はセスホッヂス代議士が「二世はカナダ流のデモクラシーの理想を教へられてゐる」と言つたことを取上げて、然うであるのに彼等を追放するなどいふことは若しそれが詩人の夢想でないかぎり全く滑稽なことであると言ひ、人種的憎悪をかき立てる事にのみ懸命になつてゐる如き「野次馬的政治家」に對し次の如く警告した。

「数千の日系カナダ人を此の國から日本に避難民として追放する仕事を完了した時、彼等は東洋に於ける七、八億の民衆の中に人種的憎悪にいためられた傳道者を送つたことになるのだが彼等が「隣人を愛せよ」と教へる宣教師を日本に送るために寄附してくれなどゝは言はないやうに願ひたいものだ」

更にシーシーエフのヘリツヂ代議士(ロスランド・トレール區選出)は日本人を州内奥地の山林、鑛山農地等に就働することを許容するばかりでなく、米國同様に彼等が軍隊に入ることをも許すべきであると主張した。

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(晩香坡發)先週開催された婦人地方會議の大會では、日本人種總て日本に歸し日本人のカナダへの移民を禁止すべきであるといふ決議を通過したが、儀婚によつてカナダ人となり得ない人種の入國も禁止すべきであると決議した。

女人禁制の

キャンプでお産

女人禁制の道路キャンプでお産があつた！と書いたのでは穏に合はないが實はホーマンが連れて来た白犬が二匹の可愛らしい子を産んだのである。この犬のお産の世話をしてやつたのが、キャンプのキッチンボーイをしてゐるリイ老年。自分のベッドの下に犬の寝床をつくつて親身の世話をしてゐるのであるが、

犬が子を産む時は一匹産んだらそれを舐めて毛から尻の尾の先きまでなめてきれいにしてやり、又痛みになつて他の一匹を産み落すと同様に繰返す。子犬はすぐに目をあけることは出来ないけれども乳房だけはのんでゐるとは不思議を見守つたリイ老の観である。この情ぶかい老年の行動で可愛らしい子犬は今やキャンプ中の評判である。犬の親子三匹が仲よく夕飯をたべてゐる所を見ると「動物」でいふ氣がせず、教へられるところが多い。(レンブリアにて高崎生)

サンダーリヴァーキャンプから

ロッキー山中の鉄路キャンプに来てから早くも一年になる。鉄路十四五哩のボックスターの中に鉄路百十八名は二ケ月の静寂を共にし、五月二十日にキャンプに集結りして以来若者の別なく一生懸命に働いて来たのである。其のうちに家族持の移動があつてダイシナナアタウンに行く者があり人数が減少したと思つてゐたら、やがて上方のキャンプより四十三名が参加して来るし更に他から二十四名がやつて来るといつた工合で、入れかはり立ちかはりで(人の名前を覚えたと思ふ頃には別の場所へ移動するのであつた。

キャンプの一同は至て元気なから毎日就働してゐるが、毎月毎晩に與へられる休暇で新年など自分の國の家あるのを楽しみに待つてゐる。昨年中當キャンプにゐた人々が戯事で罰られるやうにと一同は願つてゐる(奥村喜士男)

主に獨身者二百名が スカロン方面で解雇さる

「八割は遠からず失業」の第一着手

(スローカン通信)「スローカン就働中の日本人九百五十餘名の約八割は遠からず解雇される」と先日スーペナー監督が發表してゐたが其の第一着手として三月一日から約二百名が解雇された。失業した者の大部分は獨身者であるが、今後も漸次に解雇される様に言ひ傳へられて居る。今回解雇された人達の多くはコッカー、大工、ブラマー、スワンパー等である。今後失業者の續出と共に多數の人々が困難を加へる事とて日本人委員會は其の善後策に努力してゐる。

○

去る二月十九日から催された佛教會の演劇會は連日大入滿員の盛況で追興行々々と遂に八日間續けられ遠く七哩先きのレモンクリークからも百名近い人々が見物に來た。日本人聯合公會では三月四日晩市からグール長老及びトロントの聯合公會カナダ傳道本部局長ディクソン博士を迎へて特別講演會を催した。集會後オレンジホールに於て婦人會主催の茶會あり、グール、ディクソン兩師を中心に種々懇談した。(ボプオフにて木下生)

「善處しよう」

スペイン領事が約束

(スローカン通信)二月十九日スローカン地方を訪問せるスペイン領事に日本人委員會の第一世代表八名(野口、川崎、磯崎、前波、東、土川、鶴波夫人、矢野夫人)が面談して陳情したが其内容につき次の如く報告されてゐる。

(一)現在支給されてゐる扶助料は現下の物價騰貴の際不充分であるから引上げるやう請願して貰ひたい。——現在日本人が受けてゐる扶助料はカナダ人が受けてゐる額と同じだから増加を請願しても見込がない。必要な者には衣服等も支給される事になつてゐる。

(二)家屋の不備や密集で非衛生的な點を改善するやう請願して貰ひたい。——實地を充分調査した上で必要ならば請願してあげよう。

(三)スローカンシテー、ベーファーム、ボプオフの三地域に約三千人の日本人が居るのに醫師は唯一人で不充分であるから、ベーファーム、ボプオフにも醫師を置くやう交渉して貰ひたい。——カナダは戰時のため醫師が不足してゐるので希望を實現する事は困難である。日本人中で適當の醫師を捜し得るならば其の交渉に當つて見よう。

(四)ボプオフに小學校々舍を建てるやう請願して貰ひたい。——善處して見よう。倚大、中學校への入學の事は各州で相違してゐるから自分では何とも出來ぬ。

(五)消防用具を完備されたい——盡力して見よう。

(六)第二世及び歸化人が日本國籍者同樣の敵國人として取扱はれてゐるのは如何なるわけか。防禦地帶外に移動してゐる日本人がキャメラ其他の使用を禁止されてゐるのは何ういふわけか。——戰時だから敵國人として取扱ふのは交戰國の自由であるから何んとも出來ない。銃器の禁止も同樣。此の度の再移動は強制的に行ふものではないといふ方針であることや、スペイン領事は、カナダの法律に違反しない範圍内で日本人保護のために働き得ると言ふ事なども語られた。

ハイスクールも何れ開校

在日十八年のマクラクラン女史がタシメで教師を務める事になる

(タシメ通信)タシメの小學校は一月二十六日より開校されたが、マクウイリアムス牧師の斡旋によつて今回ハイスクール教師としてミス・エー・マクラクランを得たのでやがてハイスクールの開校を見るべく生徒も父兄達も大喜びである。去る二月廿一日には當地の合同教會主催にて親睦を兼ねてマクラクラン女史歡迎會が開かれた。ミス・マクラクランはマニトバ州出身にて十八ケ年間も日本に滯在して女學校や商業學校等に奉職してゐた人で昨年六月横濱港を發して東アフリカを廻つてカナダに歸つて來たのであるが、開戰後も日本で親切に取扱はれたと其他いろいろの土產話をした。なほタシメの合同教會ではライアン女史や小野春雄牧師が主任となつて日曜禮拜や親睦會を續けて居り日曜學校は岡村みよ子孃など十二名の教師によつて開かれて居るが、マクウイリアムス牧師は十一月にタシメの牧役を受持つ事になり、未だ住宅がないために毎日曜日には晩市より出張せられて何かと盡力してゐる。(遠藤貞七)

勞働者保護

最低賃金以下の仕事はコミションで許さぬ

(マニトバ州セントヴァイタル通信)カナダ第一のハンプリー氏の孵化場に今シーズンには七八名の二世を使つてくれる事になつてゐるが鑑別師の半數以上は日本人だから大いに誇りとして益々努力しなければならぬわけだ。私は昨年雛の鑑別シーズンが濟んで八月から約四ケ月間ウィニペッグのチンズミス・ショップに働いたが初月は時給廿五仙で段々に上り三ケ月すぎから四十五仙になつた。今頃セキュリテーコミションでは一時間四十五仙以上拂ふ所でないと就働のパーミットを出さぬといふやうにしてゐるがウィニペッグに居る日本人の多くは以前に出市したので夫れ以下で働いてゐるやうである。シュガービート農園に居る弟がタウンのチンジショップの仕事口を得たがミニマムウェージ以下だつたのでコミションでパーミットを出さなかつたので就職の〜ハンプリー孵化場に就働してゐるが今はシーズンでないので勤續十六弗餘である。(中村生)

結婚

カズローの下高原ドクターの息ヴァーノン信一氏は元ポートランドに居た西野幸作氏の息女ルース光子孃と二月二十八日アイダホ州ーントに於て結婚三月六日カズローへ來着した▲マニトバ州ヘッヂングリー在住和歌山縣人橋本富士藏君と同縣人西本吉次郎氏次女靜子孃は平山一郎氏夫妻の媒酌に依り三月二日自宅に於て牽田牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行した

出生

カズローの香野ドクター夫人は三月九日タシメに於て男兒分娩母子共に健全▲マニトバ州ダリュー在住下澤幸平氏夫人は二月二十五日モーリス病院にて女兒分娩母子共健全▲アルバータ州バロンスの黒川政美氏夫人は一月廿四日男兒分娩母子共に健全

息ヴァーノン信一と西野幸作氏息女ルース光子孃と並一九四三年二月廿八日結婚しカズローで私共と同居して居る事を皆様に御知らせ致します

ドクター 下高原幸藏 幸子

モヤシを澤山食べませう

心得ておきたい作り方ご料理法

モヤシの簡單なる作り方は既に紹介したが其の後更に次の如く詳しい方法を知らして來た方があるので掲載する。

(其の一)

▲綠豆(チャイニーズ・グリーンピー)を鍋又はパンに入れて三四回水洗ひしてタップリの水に七時間つけて置く(此の際豆顆を動かないやうに靜かに洗ふこと)▲七時間水につけた豆の水を切つて鍋に布巾で蓋をしてストーヴの側に湯タンポ又はカイロを入れて六時間温める(ブレッドをふくらす時の様に)

▲六時間温めた豆の中にタップリの微温湯(ぬるま湯)を入れて二十分間置く。斯うして豆に水分を吸收させる。▲微温湯に二十分間つけたら豆の水を切つて又六時間温める——でれを四五回反覆すると半時ぐらゐに發芽する。▲豆に二葉の出るのが程度で、水で何回も洗ふうちに豆の皮は取れる。毎日水をかへて冷い所に置くと二週間保存する事が出來る。(マーガレット五十嵐君子)

(其の二)

▲モヤシは大豆、アヅキ、豌豆何れでもよいが小つぶのグリーンピーが一番よい。これだとマメの十倍ぐらゐのモヤシが出來る。大豆を使ふ場合はなるべく小粒のがよい。

▲マメを一夜水につけ翌日ザルに上げて水をきり古新聞をかけて暖い室の側に半日ぐらゐ置くとマメが一寸芽を吹き出す。次に底を拔いた桶の底にスダレをしき其の上にきれいなストローを少し置いて右のマメを入れ其上からもストローをかける。それを湯罐かベースメントの側に置いて三時間毎に時々水をかけてやる。かけ過ぎて惡い事はない。場所さへあればタッブの中に二本棒を渡し其上に桶をのせるとよい。桶は絶對に暖氣のないものでなくてはいけない。

▲かうして水をかけてゐる内に暑い時は五日ぐらゐ、涼しくて一週間ぐらゐで立派にのびて食ひ頃になる。そこで中央のよく出來たところを入用なだけ取り出し、根を一寸づつつまみ取つて捨て好みに應じて調理する。

モヤシの料理法

▲味噌汁——普通より少し濃く作て、煮立つたところでモヤシを入れて(必ずナベの蓋をする事)さつと煮ておろす。フタを取つて煮ると特有の匂ひが殘るからユデる時でも蓋をかたくするがよい。

▲ひたし物——さつとユデて三杯酢にしてもよいが、白ゴマをつぶして入れると味が調和する。この中にブタ肉を叩いて油でいためたものを入れると一層美味になる。吸ひ物に入れても豆自身のもつ味が出てうまい。

△モヤシが澤山出て來て少々あきたくなつて來たら天プラにして食べると又變つてゐてよい。マメのモヤシは消化はよいがユデ過ぎぬこと、ユデる時フタをすることと酢を用ふることを心得てゐくと好い料理が出來る。——(深澤精作)

ヌカ味噌づけの代りに

淺漬(でふづけ)を作らうとしても米ヌカが手に入らぬ所では、ブレッドの端や堅くなつたものを細くつぶして、水、鹽、砂糖少量を加へ(其の中に野菜を漬ければ結構たべられる。(三尾留吉)

アメの製造法を知りたい

アルバータ州ライアルスに移動してゐる高橋(エム)氏からの便りによると、昨年同地方の農作は大豊作であつたが麥の販路少く、一エーカーにつき十四ブッシェルを限度として政府管理の下にエレヴェーター渡しと僅少の家畜飼料にで價格も農者に支拂はれつゝある所は一ブッシェルにつき小麥七十四仙、バーレー五十仙、オーツ三十仙が相當であり農者は其の貯藏に苦心する結果本年は小麥等を飼料にする繼り増殖すべく各農家は競つて技術の建築を急ぎつゝあるといふことである。そこで此の家畜なる麥を使つて砂糖やシラップ等の代用品として飴を製造したら何うだらうかといふのであるが、其の製法を知つてゐる人は手紙で左記へ教示して頂きたいと懇望する由。

M. TAKAHASHI
Lyalta, Alta.

醬油ご味噌の作り方を知りたい

醬油や味噌を徹底的に得られる材料で醬油と味噌を家庭につくる方法を知つてゐる方や既にこれを實行してゐる方は其の心得をニューカナディアンまで知らして頂きたい。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の独立不羈の週刊紙

購読料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

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吾々の子孫に同じ苦難を嘗めさせたくない

—私は何故軍隊に志願したか—

（全米日系市民協会書記長正岡マイク氏は日系特別部隊に逸早く志願して其の挙に出でし理由を発表した。左は其の一部分であるが、あくまで信義を重んじて勇敢に行動する其の態度がまざまざとうかがはれる。）

私は米国陸軍に、換言にいへば諸君が出身なる日系市民を以て組織しつゝある所の特別戦闘部隊に服役を志願した。米国市民として特に日本人を祖先とする市民として私は決然此の挙に出でざるを得なかつたのである。

私が今度軍隊服役を志願するに至つた理由は、私があくまでも信義を守らなければならぬと信じたからである。第一に私は、我がアメリカ即ち世界中の他の如何なる国の人々も享受し得ない多くの恩恵を今日まで私に与へたこの米国また吾々の将来に他の如何なる国よりも大なる正義と平等と機会の望みを与へる此の米国に対して恩義を有らなければならない。少数部たる吾々は、戦争といふ事情のために、吾々の当然負はなければならぬ困難よりも遥に多くの困難を今日まで負はされてきたといふ事を私は良く知つてゐる。然し私は我が米国が今次の戦争に於て最後の勝利を獲得するであらうこと、又米国が将来益々偉大なる国家となるであらうことを知つてゐる。また今日まで吾々が受けた不正や不備はされた犠牲は、今日吾々がその総てを受くるに足る資格と権利を有するといふ事を立証しさへすれば他日必ず何等かの方法によつて償はれるであらうことを私は知つてゐる。

私は今日まで臆々市民としての義務や責任を回避しながら、妄りに権利や特権だけを強調し又は要求する人々が余りに多いと考へた事がある。私は、吾々の家庭と国家を防衛するために武器を執つて戦ふのは市民としての責任を果す一つの方法であると信じてゐる。

私は日本人の祖先としてゐるが米国人である。吾々が今日敵国火の洗礼を受け生誕の地米国に忠誠である事を疑ふ余地なきまでに證明する勇気を欲くがために、将来吾々の子孫に吾々と同様な苦難を嘗めさせたくないと思ふ。私はまた此の国に於ける吾々の将来を確實にするために兵役を志願したのである。

吾々の多くは此の米国に何等かの利害関係をもつてゐる。吾々の多くは米国を中心に吾々の夢を描き、また吾々のみならず吾々の子孫にとつて此のアメリカは唯一の希望であり救ひである事を知つてゐる。吾々は真心民主々義の理想と原則に共鳴し独逸日本の軍国主義者等を含む吾々共通の敵を、いづこの戦線に於ても戦はんと欲するものである事を立證しなければならない。吾々の行動によつて吾々は吾々の忠誠や忠節の程度又は主張は吾々の感恩より出でたるものである事を一般社会に信ぜしめなければならぬ。今日までの吾々の表現は甚だ消極的弁解的であつた。然し今こそは確論や公衆要求や声明や演説などよりも遥に良く理解され評価される所の公然たる行為によつて、吾々は積極的前進的立場をとり得る時なのである。今こそは将来吾々の忠誠が決して再び疑はれない事、吾々が軍事的必要の理由を以て再び立退きなどを命ぜられない事、また吾々の子孫が再びバーリンドリイヤの囲ひの中で自由を拘束された生活を強ひられる事のないやうに保証する絶好の機会なのである。

過少評価できない あめりかだましい

……百錬千磨を経て築かれたもの

米国開拓の転住所では成人教育といふものが盛んで『成人のアメリカ化』を目ざし各種の教育機関が設けられてゐる。次はユタ州トパーズ転住所で米国研究講座の講師をしてゐる西村附太史が『トパーズ新聞』の成人教育附録に書いてゐる一文である。カナダの吾々にも参考になるであらう。

×

米人には昔の本国たる欧洲人にくらべて大いに異つた一種の魂がある。冒険精神が米人魂の屋台骨となつて、上からの命令でなく自発的に『死んだらそれまで』『テイク・ア・チャンス』大冒険を平気でやつてのける。他国の人れぬきとして、海洋横断飛行をやつてのけるのみか、一婦人でさへ南太平洋の飛び越しを企てるなど一気に鍛つた米人気質が米国にひそんでゐることを我々は知つてゐる。この冒険魂が悪用され、ギャングスターの不敵きはまる行為や自動車乗行のホールドアップ等の放れ業を演ずるのも米人特有の犯罪である。でてからこの不敵千萬な米国魂が来たか。

日本刀を鍛へるとき百錬千磨といふ階段を経て初めて光芒陸離たるワザ物が出来上るやうに、米人が保守的な欧洲から渡つて来て以来、土人の襲撃、旋風暴雨、大陸的自然の脅威と戦ひつゝも、原始林を開拓し、大砂漠を緑樹化するなど、数代に亘る闘争は全く艱難克己のパノラマであつた。欧洲から米国への第一代の開拓に人種の上に大変化が起り、こゝに代表的米人が北米大陸の環境から湧き出してゐる不思議な事實を幾い史家は認めてゐる。米人魂はこの鍛錬の上に築かれたのである。

鍛へにきたへた同胞一世が、六七十歳の高齢でも野に畑に、こゝトパーズにあつて、二世を凌ぐ筋肉労働をやつてゐるのを屡々見かけるが、愛の保護に育つた二世とはやゝ違ひ、渡米当時の、石に噛りついてもやるぞといふ決心が、堅忍不抜の労働となり、数十年の鍛錬が肉体をきたへた結果である。

行詰つた生活の故国をあとに大洋を越へ、運命を新天地にゆだねた欧洲人は、生活革命を創造その苦難の旅をしてゐた。第一に大西洋沿岸に着陸したあげく、第二の新生命開拓のためにアパレチアン連山をカンバランドから進出した時、パイオニア達は二度目の試練をうけた。次にミシシッピと大河から西大野に水牛のむれ、土人の襲撃を戦ひつゝ荒野に麦を播く、ロッキー山の峰を越え、白骨散乱、悪気燃ゆる大砂漠地帯グレイト・ベイスンを征服したとき、飢も渡渉な第三次の大試練に襲はれたのである。

パイオニアは、そしてモルモン民衆は、アメリカ魂の発揚までできたへ込まれてゐる上に、天然としての大迫害の横暴に会ふて遂に同じ家財をなげうつて移住するとき夫、妻、子徒の敵手に殺戮されるもの幾千百人、つひに敗戦をなめつくし、さらに天災に屈して総するまでの大自然での苦闘から大精鋭、迫撃に於けるこれらの敗戦が、真のアメリカ魂の資質を鍛へし、果敢突進つて死地に赴く米人魂を一代又は二三代に目撃千錬し築う。キップスやダンスを屡々みて米人を過少評価するかたむきのある我々は、モルモンの迫害の歴史とパイオニアのネバリ強さが、米国を今日あらしめた精神の基礎であることを見直し、誤りを除かうとする日本人観察にも以上さらに論を進へるに至る参考としたい。

ブランストン 堂本雪馬

敵意や網の建物に親しむ一夕の餌
春めくや消燈時分の餓の路
青空や窓のなだれに靴踏よ
雪解けて陽を写したる水溜

アルバタ州 竹堂生

雪下草のたゆる夢みにくちされ
ばなほかるからん秋の畑らも

アルバータ 永田文子

去年までは眺め過ごせし白樺を
たよなきものと見たへ眺ふも
ひしハトと窓に身にしむ寒さかな [illegible]
れは夫と足々欠を賞うるかす

十二のカゴ

運命の開拓

清水生

昨年キャムローへ来て直ぐに、一尺位も伸びてゐた雑草を引き抜いて裏に畑を作つた。多種の野菜を作り、種々な肥料をやつたりしたが、意外な上出来のものもあり途中で枯れたのもあつた。この経験で今年はきつとよい收穫があるだらうと期待してゐる。

これは人生のよい比喩である。人生には如何す我らの力では何ども出来ない『運命』とも言ふべき要素事に運ぶ。我らの誤つた事でも選んだ事でもないが、嫌でも應でも何等かの方法を以て處置しなければならない不可避の事件である。しかもその處理如何によつて前途の運命が決せられる。

それは土地の如きものである。與へられたものであるから、自分の願ひ通りでないかも知れぬ。だからと言つていくら泣いても怒つても土地を直ぐ様根本的に變へる事は出来ない。ただ我らには肥料や作物を適當に選んで、その土地を豊饒にする自由は與へられてゐるのである。

人生の不可抗事に對しても同様である。消極的に諦めるべきでないのは勿論であり、憤慨暗らしに世を呪ひ、政府を呪ひ、神を呪つた處で何の益もなさず、自己を害するのみである。また素朴な楽観主義にも従ふべきでない。必ず幻滅の悲哀に陥るからである。『不可能』の語を我が辞典より取り去つた、と誇つたナポレオンでも、終に不可抗力に屈しなければならなかつたではないか。真の道は與へられた運命は冷静に受容れ、可能の範囲に於て最善を盡し、以て將来の運命開拓に努力するにある。

『運命が弱る事は誰人も傑人の性かない。
風や潮に逆らうとも
何の益かあらんや』

と、シェキスピーヤは言つたが、また同詩人は他の所で教へてゐる

『人生には潮時がある
時に乗ずれば幸運に至る』

と。即ち、風や潮に反抗する事は愚であるが、潮時を選び、舵の取り方によつて逆風をも利用し得る事は我らに與へられた特権である。

岩橋武夫氏は、二十歳にして、今や早稲田大学を卒業しやうとしてゐた時に、図らずも失明した。その苦悩に堪へかねて人を呪ひ神佛を呪ひ、遂に自殺を企つるに至つたが、幸ひ母の愛によつて自殺は未遂に終つた。時に彼は信仰に目覚め、與へられた運命を甘受し許さるゝ範囲に於て最善を盡す道を學んだのであつた。結果は博士號を獲得し、盲目詩人ミルトン研究の日本に於ける權威と成り得たばかりでなく、盲人教育の上にも一大貢献を為し得たのである。

斯かる奮闘を聞くれば枚挙に遑がない。要するに偉業を為し得た人々は、障害や失敗や災難やに遭は無かつた人々ではなく、それらに善處し、よく運命を開拓した人々なのである。パウロが『神を愛する者の為めには、凡ての事相働きて益となる』と言つてゐるが、それは深刻なる真理である。そしてその秘訣はその目標を宇宙のそれと一致せしめるにあるのである。

戦争は我らの選んだ事でなく、或意味に於て不可抗な『運命』である。又我らが各地に移動したのも同様である。然し、今の境遇のに於ても或程度までの選擇自由が與へられてゐる事は忘れてはならない。冷静に考へ『善き途』に耳を傾け、英断を以て善を選び、以て運命を開拓する者でありたい。

1943

主に個身者二百名が

ゐたい。——現在日本人が受けてゐる扶助料はカナダ人が受けて

（五）消防用具を完備されたい ——盡力して見よう。

交戦国の自由であるから何んとも出来ない。諸種の禁止も同様。

労働者保護

最低賃金以下の仕事は

ハンプリー製氷に従事してゐるが今はシーズンでないので

インテリアの日系人就働は 人力總動員部で條件を調べてから許可

奥地の方々で大体四千人の木材勞働者を雇ひたい希望

（ネルソン發）セレクチヴサーヴイス（人力總動員部）當局がインテリアタウンにゐる日本人を雇ひたいといふ雇主に許可を發給する前には雇傭條件等をすつかり調べることになると言はれるが第一には既にセキュリチーコミシヨンに日本人の製材所やキャンプ働きを雇ひたいと申込んでゐるインテリア木材業者の機様を調査する事になろう。而して之れらの申込が適正にして勞働條件も滿足すべきものである場合は、コミシヨンの鑑證に交渉して日本人勞働者を得る許可を與へるといふ事になるのである。

而してインテリアのロギング會社では四千人の日本人を雇ひたいと言つてゐるさうだが、州の東南端に當る禁止區域を除くほかは、グリーンウッド、グランドフオークス、カーミ地方、アローレーキのレナタの北方からナカスプへかけての地方、スローカンヴアレーのウインローの北方、クートネーベーの北方からカスロー、ラードーダンカン地方を含んだレーキの沿岸、ソチの北方なるコロシビア及ウインダーミーアヴアレー、フアーニーの北方地域等就働地は幾らでもあると言はれて居り、大体に於て既設のキャンプに於ける生産を増加したいといふ希望なのでツカボースを禁止區域内の仕事に廻して其後へ日本人を使ふといふやり方も行はれるだらうといふ。

◇

（ヴイクトリア發）日本人勞働者を官有林に就働させる事をオタワ政府が許容した事に對するビーシー州の態度は不變であるとメートランド檢事總長は言明してゐる。しかしオタワ政府が戰爭對處法によつて右を許しなのだから責任は總てオタワにあると言つてゐる。

◇

（晩香坡發）オタワ政府が勅令によつて州内の官有林に日本人が働くのを許容したことを晩市會は是認する決議をした。ジョーンス市はこれによつて戰後の日本人の運命が變るわけではないと指摘した

タウンの仕事減り 外部の働口増加

インテリアタウン各地に於けるペイロールは、建築工事の終了及び冬季に特別必要とされた仕事が春の近づくと共になくなつて行くのにつれて急激に減少しつゝあるが其反面に於て木材産業及び農業の仕事口が出て來るほか、カズローとローズベリー間鐵道のセクシヨン働きの仕事口もあり、昨年雪の節も調まで就働してゐた人員は今年増員される事と見られてゐる。又少くとも二つの大きな會社では日本人の經驗ある船大工を求めてゐるとも云はれてゐる。

コリンス氏 タウン監督ご會談

日本人再定住委員コリンス氏は三月六日ネルソンで各インテリアタウンの監督やウエルフエア主任と會談して今後の政策や管理問題に就き協議をとげた。

カナダにゐるニッポン人

移動者でない者も全部をふくめて 領勞働相が一切を管理する新閣令

（オタワ發）カナダに居る日本人種全部に對する行政管理は、一九四三年二月五日付の閣令第九四六號によつて勞働相の下に正式に置かれる事になつた。右によつて昨年三月四日付の閣令第一六六五號及第一六六六號によつてビーシーセキュリチーコミシヨンが設置された條項の大部分は取消された譯で、新閣令は昨年十二月三日ジオージ・コリンス氏を以前の三名からなるコミシヨンの代りに「日本人移動及扶養の總監督」に任命した事にもふれてゐる。斯くて勞働相はマクナマラ勞働次官及び「日本人再定住委員」コリンス氏を通じて日本人の事を直接に指揮する事になつたのだが、コリンス氏の新しい指令からして政府の政策が將來變更されるだらう事が豫期される。而して此の新規定は防衛地帶から移動した者ばかりでなく、カナダに居る日本人總全部に適用されるのである。

◇

一方テーラー、ミード、シラス三氏からなるコミシヨンは正式に解散されはしたけれども此の委員會は勞働相の諮問機關として存續しセキユリチーコミシヨンの役人も其のまゝ居殘つて是迄通りの仕事を續けて行き政府の命令を今まで通りの協力をする樣に指示されてゐる。次勞働相には廣汎なる權能が附與されてゐて日本人の居住地や移動地を決定したり、賃金勞働者に對して家族に扶助を送ることを要求したり日本人の行動其他に關して發令したりする等の事を決定する事が出來るやうになつて居り、日本人が特定の活動、就働、商業等に携はることや旅行したり通信したり交際したりする事を禁止する權能をも與へられてゐる。

旅費拂戻し

晩香波島方面から 昨春移動した者に

（晩香坡發）昨年春沿岸の北方及晩香坡島からヘステングスパークへ移動を命ぜられた者で旅費や荷物運賃を自拂してゐる向きは其の拂戻しを至急申請するやうにとセキユリチーコミシヨンからニユーカナデアンに知らして來た。右は四月十五日までにしなければならぬらしいが、インテリアタウンに居る者はコミシヨン監督の手を通して提出したらよく其他の者はコミシヨンのトランスポーテーシヨン部に出したらよいのである。拂戻しの申請書には

△拂戻しを要求する者全部の氏名、登錄番號、出發の日△どこから船又は汽車に乘つたか△船會社及び鐵道會社の名△支拂つた額△チケツトのスタブがあれば夫れを添付

等を明記しなければならぬ。又右の拂戻しは荷物に關しては各家族一千斤まで（大人一人につき百五斤までのバゲージは別）といふ際準で行はれるのであり、昨年二月五日以前に自分で出發した者には適用されず、婦女子のバース代は拂ふが（受取證を添へることゝ）男が單身で旅行した場合のバース代は拂戻しは正當でないと考へられてゐる。

佛語の教師

本場のクエベック州で 日系二世が

「ビーシー州では日本人に對しては勞働の仕事口しか開かれてゐないが、ビーシー大學生である一日本人はクエベック州でフランス語教師の職を提供された。アクセントがすばらしく良いからである」とドクター・ブラックは最近晩市で開かれた婦人の市民權問題研究會で述べた。同博士はまた「カナダに於ける日本人問題」を話した中で日本人を[illegible]してカナダ中に散在させるがよいと主張し、若し皮膚の色に從つて世界の人々が分けられるとすれば前大戰も今次大戰も、將來の戰爭に比すればピクニック程度でしかないだらうと警告した。

オンタリオのビーツ農園

インテリアタウン視察團の報告

オンタリオ州南西部のシユガービーツ農園を視察に行つたインテリアタウンの代表五名は今週初め歸來したが、カナダ・アンド・ドミニオン砂糖會社では今春移住すべき日本人家族の收入、地域内旅行の自由、學童の通學の自由、無料の住居提供等を保證したステートメントを發して居り、カズローから行つた代表の馬場治郎氏は「若しオンタリオへ行く家族がビーシーで働いてゐたやうに働くなら好い成績をあげる事確實であり、若し人々が勇んで行きさへすれば仕事は充分にあり將來について心配することはない」と語つてゐる。會社のステートメント及び代表者の報告書中には次の如く指摘されて居る。

（一）家族が自分等の手落ちからでなくて充分なる收入をあげる事が出來なかつた場合は普通の率で救濟してくれる事に領政府勞働省が保證してゐる。

（二）領と州の勞働省が監督して日本人勞働者を搾取するが如きことなきやう保證してゐる。

（三）二十二時間に補るシユガービーツ一エーカーの勞働賃は二十八弗で昨年よりも二十七パーセントの増加で、其他の農家仕事の賃金は次の通り。

△タバコ收穫、時給四十仙から五十仙△コーン收穫、三十五仙から四十仙△トマト摘み、一ヅッシエル十三仙△桃のスラッシング、三十五仙以上で食事附△年中通しての仕事は月給五十餘弗

（四）住居の取りきめは滿足すべきもので飲料水も上等、天然ガスを利用してゐるところもある。

農家の殆んど全部は日本人に貸與すべき家を持つてゐるが新築する事になつてゐる所もあり何れも電[illegible]

（五）學校問題に就てはオンタリオ州政府のロージャース文部相が「オンタリオ州内に居住する日系人の學童はエレメンタリー及セコンダリースクールで他の學民同樣に取扱ふ」と發表してゐる通りで、田舍の學童にも二哩以内に學校がある。

（六）オンタリオに行く家族を勞働のないやうにするためにも充分保證を得てゐる。

ミツシヨン

日本人ホール 野火で燒失

（ミツシヨン發）當地の日本人ホール、語學校及び隣接の家畜小屋は三月二日午後火災のために燒失した。建物の周りの乾いた草が燃えはじめて始末がつかなかつたのが原因で損害約八千弗と見積られてゐる。同じ區画から其の近くの日本人所有の農家も燒失したが農の方は損害一千弗で、農家人のタイラア・マクドナルドは病氣のため床に就いてゐて危ふく怪我をする處だつた。

通信記事中には 姓ご名を

ニユーカナデアンへの通信文中、人名を書く場合姓だけ書いてあるのが往々ありますが、面倒でもイニシアルを附けるかフアーストネームを書くやうにして下さい。

本紙に寄附を感謝

山岡衛太郎氏は息女春子さんが檢眼師としてモントリオールで就職する事になつた記念にニユーカナデアン維持金を寄附。山岡嬢は二世最初の婦人檢眼士である。

ヘステングス公園病院の患者たち

東洋人病院にゐる者を加へて一行百卅五名 三月末にニユーデンヴアーへ移る

（ニユーデンヴアー發）ヘステングスパーク病院にゐる患者とスタッフは三月三十日に晩市を出發して當地に新築されたサニトリアムに來る事になつたが、これで沿岸からの日本人移動は全く完了するわけで、一行約百三十五名で東洋人病院にゐる患者も同行するのである。同所新築のサニトリアムは三月廿七日頃に開院式を擧行の豫定中